m merchants, manufacturers and bankers know unity well that the bonds of the United States are it a security as can be issued by any government world. Despite long continued efforts to discredit hey are flowing steadily into the possession of capitalists destined to yield a large profit at no day. A bond of the United States is worth as intrinsically for investment as that portion of a consois which will yield in interest the same

gold.

be doubted that capitalists in England and nitnent are now willing to take bonds of the se for the proceeds of all shipments of comthis country as long as the bonds can be had rhich will yield six per cent interest, and roadily when the bonds can be got at a rate,

andily when the bonds can be got at a rate, ing nearly nine per cent.

our national bonds sell at such a large dispose is, that as the foreign purchasers can at the low rate they are not disposedlic give being evervalued in this country, having con account of the special domand for it ms duties to the amount of two millions y purchase our bonds, intrinsically worth n Londen, and pay us in gold at forty per im. If the merchants and manufacturers reaten to overewheim us with foreign comilhere for gold they realize on it a premium recent in our currency and then take the r. Or, if they sell their goods at our high urrency, they take bonds at par, and one ollars in these bonds are worth more to don than £206 9s., the equivalent at par in

a London than £206 Se., the equivalent at par in present these circumstances offer the largest profit and on the shipment of foreign goods to this counthose interested in this movement can now realize ricces for their goods, seriously injure our manufactures for their goods, seriously injure our manufactures for their bonefit. These great advantus offered to foreign capitalists are as fully to our est as to their bonefit. They imperit our produces were our ability to pay taxes, and, in fact, our whole all yets and their bonefit. They imperit our products ally damage our domestic industry by substituting educts of their own, by depriving our laborers of yment while obtaining in our markets the means of ying their own, baides realizing large profits for terprising individuals who; engage in the business, there is good ground for these apprehensions is it by the freely expressed belief in Europe, enteras fully in this country, that the quantity of goods do our shores from Europe this year is to be greater over known. Intelligence by every arrival from

than ever known. Intelligence by every arrival from broad confirms this anticipation.

What the spreculation is Gold has cost the country. In the midst of a war without precedent in its importance and magnitude, we were in an exceptional position, ternanduse immediate and special legislation and public action. We are now commercially and financially infan exceptional, and not a normal situation. The specula-tion in gold, which has cost the country nearly, if not allogether, a thousand millions of our money, we falled to up un the bud. Let not this new movement at our expense be allowed to gain like strength, and do us like injury.

fould it be economically wise? Would it add to our ational strength? Can any man who understands the rue interest of the country wish it?

We cannot wisely blend the European system of industry with our own. They can no more mingle than oll and water. The producing classes here have risen leady so far in the scale of intellect and knowledge nat they cannot be forced back. Our policy is not to gistate our people down; it is rather to geard our marks and prevent access to them but on such terms as amout injure our working people nor lessen our productions of the production of the pro

cannot injure our working people nor lessen our productive powers.

European manufacturers can at all times fursish a limited quantity of goods at less than tail the amount of our prices. If they could ucush one-fourth of our consumption at those ates it would not be good policy to take them, because a would be far less difficult to pay for what would supply are entire consumption furnished at home by our own abor than for one-fourth imported from abroad. It is agive the productions than to pay for three hundred millions of home productions than to pay for three hundred millions worth brought from Europe and sia. It is a great temptation to man in professional life, men lying upon annuties and salaries, to supply their wants rom cheaper markets, but they have their advantage too a living where all labor and all services are compensation which makes our prices is the one to which hey belong, and it should not be thrown into confusion or the b nefit of a few. The agricultural, manufacturing and mechanical classes must be kept up, if we keep pacerith the civilization of our day, but more especially if we spire to lead. If our consumption of food and clothing and other necessaries of life is maintained at the present tandari of comfort and convenience, four-lifting at least must be the products of our own skill and labor.

THE FOR THE MANUFACTURERS.

be the products of our own skill and labor.

FIRA FOR THE MANUFACTURES.

Ser, then, under the necessity, as a civilized peof maintaining a vast system of manufacturing industive control of the production of the production of the production of the people for simprovement in the production e necessaries, higher counforts and luxuries of life, no risk is incurred in looking to the skill taste of our people for a full equivalent excepting that Europe can send us. We hen obtain to the fullest extent whatever eted, even though we have nothing to export that niced abroad. Our manufacturers have already furdample evidence to warrant our considing in them. etax their capacity to double the extent they will and, and when they do, we shall be more able to impose the on alleged that our manufacturers are

bished ample evidence to warrant our confiding in them. If we tax their capacity to double the extent they will respond, and when they do, we shall be more able to import than we are at present.

It has often been alleged that our manufacturers are making undue gains, at the expense of other classes of society. This belief can only be entertained by those who have not had sufficient opportunities of observing the exact progress of manufacturing industry among the people who have carried it on. Lowell and Lawrence, and many other manufacturing industry among the people who have carried it on. Lowell and Lawrence, and many other manufacturing industry among the people who have carried it on. Lowell and Lawrence, and many other manufacturing industry among the people who have carried it on. Lowell and Lawrence, and many other manufacturing industry among the people who have carried it on. Lowell and Lawrence, and many other manufacturing towns, exhibs striking evidences of wealth. But divide that wealth among all who are engaged in it and it will be found to yield a sum for each one interested not much if any larger than would result from such a division among an aqual number of Western farm rs. The people of New England know that there is strength and success in combaining their labor and their money for great purposes. The capital invested in those great establishments is vast; it is the saving of more than half a century of industry. They have found that as their wealth grows by manufacturing out that connection to manufacturing the production and want of the people of New England know that there is strength and a century of industry.

the aving of more than half a contury of industry. They have found that as their wealth grows by manufacturing, their real estate keeps pace by the market which is afforded to their farmers.

And aithough the people of Massachusetts have to bring from the West all their breadstuffs, their improved land is, according to the census of 1860, worth on the average fitty-seven dollars per acre, the same as the superior soil of New York. So wealth, wherever the whole productive power has been developed, will be found to be divided fairly between the owners of the land and the workers of the manufactories. This distribution of wealth is moving westward. It has already araversed New York, New Jessey and Pennsylvania, and it has made large progress in Ohio, and not a little in indiana, llimois and Missourn. Let not this westward progress of science, eivilization and abundance be disturbed and obstructed by the watchful efforts of merchants and capitalists, who wield, for their own benefit, the bones and muscles of the working-men of Europe.

It was seem that the wealth of the Eastern manufacturers is greater than it is; from the large sum of the product as valued for the market, but it must not be forgotten, that from this sum is to be based and muscles of the working-men of Europe.

It may seem that the wealth of the Eastern manufacturers of their cruthest of raw material, all of which they have to purchase, together with at least one barrel of flour yearly for every hand engaged in manufacturers would not pay two per cent upon the amount thus invested in the United States during the last fifty years. We have before us all the results of success, but the census of losses would be feariful to contemplate. On the whole, the manufacturers have done for them, More clear profit has been marde in the last fifty years. We have before us all the results of success, but the census of losses would be feariful to contemplate, on the working classes by foreign manufacturers than by our own. The productive power of the country is do

per, and our taxes would prove a far lighter burden than the oppressive competition which has been as long endured with European cheap labor. Whatever may be prefended or asserted, there is no error of fact or doctrine in this. It is as well known as any other European fact that wages there have long been less than half what they are here; it is well known, shat the disparity now is greater than ever, with our general range of prices still bearing the same proportion to the price of labor.

Admission to our markets is, therefore, the aim of all manufacturing people, to make their sales, but not of course to take our high priced for their cheaper goods.

As we cannot obtain a supply equal to a value of two thousand millions yearly, which our home industry now furnishes, from all the world, we must maintain a system of manufacturing able to furnish at least four-fifths of our wants. It is a conclusion from which we cannot escape, that if we would obtain commodities manufactured at the cheapest rate at which they can be made here, and of the best quality, we must give our support to home industry. Our manufacturers have made such progress in their several arts as enables us to confide in their ability to meet adequately all wants and all tastes. They have alroady far surpassed their foreign rivals in some of the most difficult departments; they can some equal them in all if fairly sustained.

These remarks are not offered with the object of recommending very high duties. The subject is not regarded from that point of view. It is as well known as any other fact, that the rate of wages is more than double as high here as in Europe. It is known that our working classes have more power to exact high wages here than they have there. It is not necessary to discuss the question as to the propriety of their exercising that power. They are clearly justified by the theory of our political system. Acting upon that, they demand and are receiving daily wages consumers and not producers, and those, from the proper of the proper

save its own citizens from injury in cases of emergency. In every country the welfare of the people, and especially of the working classes, is a far higher consideration than cheapness.

THE THEST CONSIDERATION OF A NATIONAL FOLKEY.

At all times, and in all circumstances, the first consideration in national policy is human welfare—the best interest of the citizen. If it be the best interest of our people that wages shall be reduced, that end will be rapidly achieved by the admission of the products of foreign cheap labor without lerying duties sufficient to counternat the difference in the cost. It cannot be done, however, without producing such a cry of distress as will compel the legislature to cut off a competition so disastrous. It touches to the quick every interest of employer and workman—the living and labor of the poor. Much less can the country endure it with out serious injury to its productive power. In the long struggle to which our fluctuating policy on this subject exposed our industry, it has often happened that the influx of cheap goods has injured the producing classes, for the temporary benefit of other classes, to the amount of hundreds of millions in a year. It must be perfectly evident to those who are well acquainted with our unsteady and variable commercial and industrial policy for the last fifty years that our revenue, external and internal, must fail short of what is required, if domestic industry is to undergo hereafter the same variable and mistaken course. The question should not be merely what rate of daty shall be imposed on this or that commodity, but what duties and what regulations will save our working classes from such a competition as must be oppressive to them and injurions to the country. If our tronsumption of certain articles be fifty dollars yearly for each person the importation below home cost of a quantity equal to ton dollars for each person might, by its effect in reducing prices, indict a loss of millions, and prevent to be end in jurions to the country, if our t

in the what benefits could be attained on both sides and as anxiously shutting out that competition which might he had been anxiously shutting out that competition which might he had been the were conservative. It was no that's of mutual benefit between men who understood the respective interests at stake. It was not hastiy nor unkilfully done.

This great measure, so cautiously and carefully perfected with reference to the internal industry of each most important leasons upon international trade every the most important leasons upon international trade every thing allowed which could be a mutual benefit. In such a commercial treaty, to which our country might be a party, the first step of our part would be to save our of aborting classes and their wages, and so of other interests with the cheap labor of Europe and Asia, is often mentioned reproachtully, as if in disparagement of our activity, our capicity, or our enterprise. Each restrict the country antions have earthed the most important leasons upon the country antions have earthed the country and one have earthed the country antions have earthed the country and one have earthed the country and one had a six in the country of those productions which are most necessary to civilized life, no nation excels ours, and in fact very few come near it. In the substitution of machiners and the country of the country of the commodities produced to the countries. It is no reportach, nor does it is farmed as warfacture as cheapty, as is done in most of much all many and our progress in the country should be reduced to the European standard. Three-fourths of the constitutes from one-fourth to three fourths of the cost of much the largest portion of the commodities produced in every country, is one that should finally solve the whole question of countries under monarchical or aristorated the country o

markets in a state of microscopic and the continuous consumption. If our manufacturers are producing articles for the ordinary consumption of the country to the value of ten millions monthly, and foreign manufacturers are sensing hither, though with that irregularity which characterizes foreign trade, to the value of about ten millions yearly, the effect on prices will be such as to reduce the rates of corresponding domestic articles in an amount equal to the whole value of the imported commodities.

If ten millions worth of foreign goods are sold twenty per cent below the price of the domestic, the loss on the latter will be twenty per cent domestic, the loss on the latter will be twenty per cont on over one hundred millions, or say twenty millions of dollars. In view of such illuries, industry and home trade are paralyzed. Mea cannot form any reasonably safe estimate of their year's business. Enterprise is checked, and much of its power destroyed. A loss in the case supposed of twenty milions to the minutery to the import of

injuries, industry and home trade are paralyzed. Mean cannot form any reasonably safe estimate of their year's business. Enterprise is checked, and much of its power destroyed. A loss in the case supposed of twenty millions is inflicted on our home industry by the import of ten millions of foreign commodities.

It may be urged that the country has gained by this reduction of price, and by the consumers being thus supplied twenty per cun lower than would have been paid to the domestic producer. If it be better as a general policy to patronize foreign laborers than our own; if it can be advisable to compel manufacturers to sell at a loss, or without a profit, and thus be compelled to discharge their laborers and give up their business; if it can be advisable to abandon our home markets to foreign manufacturers, and allow them to advance their prices upon us when we are wholly in their power, then such events may be regarded as beneficial.

Conflicting opinions on this subject have troubled our national legislation during its whole history; one is, that as we must manufacture or obtain at least hine-tenths of what we consume from our own industry, we should make that industry as effective as possible, that home competition may bring prices to that range which springs from the price of labor and other conditions peculiar to our country. Another opinion is, that as goods are cheaper abroad than at home, it is our interest, of course, to purchase where goods can be obtained cheapest. This entirely plausible, and in some aspects true. If the cheap labor countries could stipulate to furnish us a full supply for the whole population at their lowest rates, of good quality, not increasing their price according to the magnitude of our demand, and take payment in all such as entirely plausible, and in some aspects true. If the cheap labor countries could stipulate to furnish us a full supply for the whole population as their lowest rates, of good quality, not increasing their price according to the magnitude of our demand,

which commodities may be poured in upon us in quantities sufficient to reduce prizes far below the rate at which our laborers can afford to produce them. This will diminish the internal revenue to an amount far beyond the increase of the duties upon importation. It is not only necessary that the duties upon importation. It is not only necessary that the duties upon importations should be so regulated as to prevent our ports of entry from being flooded with goods not imported by our own merchants with their full knowledge of the wants of the country, but commodities sent hither by foreign manufacturers and speculators, with the double purpose of realizing a profit upon our financial position and of over-whelming our domestic industry—that industry which suffers even when threatened—which we cannot afford to put in peril, much less to see overthrown, even for a year.

whelming our domestic industry—that industry which suffers even when threatened—which we cannot afford to put in peril, much less to see overthrown, even for a year.

BRETHE DETER ECCURE ECCURENCED.

The experience we have had in this country of the bad working of our appraisement system, as oxanized under existing laws and as carried out in our custom houses, should force upon us the adoption of the European methods of specific duties. No such abuses can be practised there as now dayrace our custom houses and defraud our public Treasury. There revenues are raised upon specific duties, not mainly, but almost altogether. The liritish tanif contains three hundred and eight-two specific duties, not mainly, but almost altogether. The liritish tanif contains three hundred and eight-two specifics to one hundred and thirty one ad valorem duties. Belgium, which is one of the richest countries of Europe in proportion to its population—a country in which the various departments of civilized industry are best blended for their mutual advancement—has three hundred and thirty specifies in her tariff to sixy-six ad valorem duties; our tariff has two thousand four hundred and seventy-eight specifies. The Belgium tar-fly presents a feature well deserving the attention of our legislators and statesmen. It is a special schedule, by which linens coming from France are charged with a specifie duty until the quantity of four millions of pounds weight has been imported; when the amount imported exceeds that quantity, and does not exceed six millions of pounds weight, the duty is increased upwards of fifty per cent; and when the quantity exceeds six millions of pounds weight, the duty is increased upwards of fifty per cent; and when the quantity exceeds six millions of pounds weight, the duty is increased upwards of fifty per cent; and when the quantity exceeds six millions of pounds weight, the duty is increased upwards of fifty per cent; and when the quantity exceeds six millions of pounds weight the duty is increased upwards of fi

Celebration of St. Patrick's Day. The members of the Seventy-seventh having declared their intention to parade on Saturday, the 17th instant the following order was promulgated yesterday:-

the following order was promulgated yesterday:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 5.

HEADQUARTERS.

SCIENTI-SEVENTH RESTRESS.

N. U. S. N. Y.

1. This regiment will parade folly uniformed, armed and equipped, while gloves and without overcoats on Saturday, territh totain (St. Patrick's Day), to celebrate the anniversal to the strength resisting on Broadway, at half-past ten o'clock A. M. Commandants of companies, non-commissioned staff, band and drum cerps will report to the adjutant in the regimental armony at half-past nine o'clock A. M., precisely.

3. As this is in first regimental parade to celebrate this anniversary it is expected that each member of this command will parade.

4. Field and staff will report, mounted, at the Colonel's quarters, No. 109 West Forty-sixth street, at nine o'clock A. M.

5. The color bearers and guard will receive the colors at the Colonel's quarters at nine o'clock A. M.

6. In compliance with special Orders No. 1, dated "Head quarters, First brigade N. G. S. N. Y., New York, January 15, 1864," a regimental court martial for the trial of dellaquents in the Seventy seventh regiment N. G. S. N. Y., is brothy constituted. The court will consist of Lieumannt Colonel Tournes Norton, and will convene of Lieukay, the Evaluation of Colonel's Annian of the Colonel's tourness of the staff of the color of Lieumannt Colonel Tournes Norton, and will convene of Lieukay, the Colonel's Annian of the Colonel's tourness of the color of the color

The Cattle Disease.

(From the Philadelphia Age, March 13.)

I farmer named John McCarty, living on the Yellow use road, has been a disease yet known. Dattie unacked by the disease scarcely

From the St. Louis Dispatch, March S.]

Mr. Samuel Hoge, of Grundy county, Ill., has just lost eighteen head of his finest cattle by a most mysterious disease. He can attribute the cause of their death only to cating rusty out straw. The cattle were apparently healthy, and as soon as attacked by this disease cank into a torpid state, and, if undisturbed, remained thus until they died. They were furious and wild upon the approach of any person, and in finding out this fact. Mr. Hoge came near losing his life.

## MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

ber, 16 City Hall.

Fracent—J. Wilson Green, Esq., President, in their chain Fracent—J. Wilson Green, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:—
Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hariman, Frinkman, Koster, Watts, Reech, McKay, Kellogg, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Fullman, Hettrick and Imisy—B. The minutes of the meeting held March 5 were read and approved.

And the men for concurrence.

By Councilman MACKAY—

Resolved, That the ordinance "to amend section of chapter 65 of the Revised Ordinances of 1859, came adopted November 17, 1854, be and hereby reacheded and repeated.

Councilman KERNAR moved that said resolution is a manifely of the councilman Caracteristics of Ordinances.

r. it was
, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby au
directed to advertise and sell at auction, a leas and maintain a ferry from the basin at the foo reet, in the city of New York, to Hoboken, Nev ie point where the old ferry was established, o d yards north or south of that point, for a tern

that may several the control of the

Councilinan KERNAN moved that said resolution be laid upon the table.

Which was carried. By Councilman KELLOGG—
Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be instructed to inquire into the condition of the annexed bills of the Eighty-fourth regiment, National Guard, for music, and report what action should, in their judgment, be taken upon the same.

Which was adopted.

By Connellman Corranto—

Besolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is authorized and directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Lewis street extended from Eighth street to Fourieenth, without delay.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings. By Councilman Thowas—
Resolved, That Fittleth street, between Third and Fourih avenues, be paved with Helgian pavenent, under the direction of the Corton Aqueduct Hoard.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavonents.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers. By the same—
By the same—
Resolved, That a sewer be constructed in Fifty-eigh street, room Second avenue to East river, under the direct of the Croton American Board.

Whitch was referred to the Committee on Sewers.
By the same—
Resolved, That a sewer be constructed in First avanue.

when was reterred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Rogerts—
Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation he and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal steps to open 113th and 114th streets, between Harlem river and Tenth avenue, where not already opened.

Which was reterred to the Committee on Street Opening—By the same—
Resolved, That the sunken lots on the south side of 12th, commencing 240 feet east from the southeasterly corner of 125th street on the fourth side of the street, between Second and Third avenues, be filled up with good, wholesome earth, as a preventive from sickness, under the direction of the Street on the Committee on Public Health.

By the same—
Resolved, That the Committee on Public Health.
Resolved, That the Committee on Public Health.

Hy the same—
Reserved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereisy directed to take the necessary legal steps to open, according to law. 124th street, from Harison Free to Hudson river, where not already opened.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings. By the same—
Reserved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal steps to open 142th street, from Tenth avenue to Harison river.

Which was referred to the Counsiltee on Street Openings. By Countering Romanns—
Reserved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal ateps to open 111th street, also 112th street, from Tenth avenue to Harison river.

Hith street, also 112th street, from 100m around market. Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings. By toundinann Hatheasy—
Resolved, That the curb and guiter stones he set in Second avenue, from 126th to 128th street, and the siderwalks tagged a space of four feet wide through the centre of the same, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

a space of four feet wide through the centre of the same, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.
By Connectional Hallogas— in Third avenue, from 110th to 150th atreet, be flagged and reflagged where necessary, where not already done, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.
By Councilman Hallogas—
Resolved, That the kidewalks on 12th atreet, from Third or Eighth avenue, be flagged a space of four feet wide through the centre of the same where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.
By Councilman Hallogas—
Resolved, That 12th street, from First to Eighth avenue, be regulated, graded, and the ourb and gutter stones set, and be regulated, graded, and the ourb and gutter stones set, and centre of the same, and gas lamps placed therein, when the centre of the same, and gas lamps placed therein, when the street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.
By Councilman Karca—
Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.
By Councilman Karca—
The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New York do ordain as follows:

See. 1. That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to be sue stock for the amount of \$75,000 to be demonstrated "Market Stock," which said stock shall the semi-amittally, and be redeemable on the first and shall bear interest at and affect the rate of T per years, and shall bear interest and affect the rate of T per years and shall bear interest and affect the rate of T per years and shall bear interest and affect the rate of T per years and shall bear interest and affect the rate of T per years and shall bear interest and affect the rate of T per years and shall bear interest and affect the rate of T per years and shall bear interest and affect the rate of T per years and shall bear interest and affect the rate of T per years. The person Councilman Kannas moved that said paper be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Hailogas—
Resolved. That a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and converts be built in Chrystle street, between Islancey and Broome streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over. PETTHONS.

By Councilman Hallona.

Petition of George Brown and others to have Eighty-sixth street paved with Beigian pavement, from Fifth arenue to

rection of theory frown and others to have Eighty-sixts arenue A.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

wenner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Streets to flag sidewalks northeast corner Second avenue and Third street.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement to pave Ninety-second street, from Third avenue to East river, with Belgian Pavement of Committee on Bewers, to sewer Eighty-fifth street, between First and Third avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers to sewer Sixtieth street, between Sevent and Eight avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers to sewer Seventy-eighth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers to sewer Seventy-eighth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers to sewer Second avenue, between Titlel and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers to sewer Second avenue, between Total and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers to sewer Sixty-second street, between Sevend and Third avenue.

Which was had over.

Report of Committee on Sewers to sewer Sixty-second street, between Turn and Lesington avenues.

Which was hid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers to sewer Sixty-second street, between Turn and Lesington avenues.

Which was hid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers to sewer Sixty-second street, between Turn and Lesington avenues.

Which was hid over.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONA.

A communication was received from the Street of the street of

which was carried.

Councilman Kracu moved that the Committee on Ordinances be discharged from the further consideration of ordinances be discharged from the further consideration of ordinances for the better protection of passungers on ferries in the city and county of New York.

Which was carried.

Which was carried and ore.

Councilman Kratogo moved that the Committee on Lamps and Gas be discharged from the further consideration of resolution as follows:—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and be is hereby authorized and directed to place gas lamps, and cause the same to be lighted, on the northwest and southwest corners of Fifth avenue and Twentythird street, and also on the southeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted.

Councilman Kratogo moved that the Committee on Lamps and Gas be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen as follows:—

Resolved, That agas lamp be placed and lighted at the southwest corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-high state, under the direction of the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution was then concurred in.

Councilman Kratogo moved that the Committee on Lamps and the southwest corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-high state, under the direction of the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution of Board of Aldermen as follows:—

Resolved, That two gas ismps be placed in front of the Church of the Ascension, in Forty-third street, between Right and Ninth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was carried.

Commissioner.
Which was carried.
The action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution was then concurred in.
And the same was directed to be sent to his Honor the Mayor for approval.
Councilman Herrance, from the special committee appointed to draft resolutions relative to the veto by the President of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, moved that said committee be discharged from the further consideration of the

the President for this salutary assertion of tre, believing, as they do, that this act will carty approbation and solid support of the GEORGE HETTRIOK.

GEORGE II. MACKAY.

CORNELIUS FLYNN.

which was carried.
Councilman Thomas moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of the following resolution:—
Resolved, That High Masterson be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the city and county of New York, to fill the vecanity caused by the resolution was then adopted.
Councilman Thomas moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the further consideration of resolution was the adopted.
Councilman Thomas moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen as follows:—
Resolved, That the vecant lots on the south side of Thirty.
As wearth street, between First and Second avenues, and adjoining the Church of St. (dabriel on the west towards the Second systems, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor he adopted.

And the paper was laid over.

Resolved, That the County Cleek formish the Common Council with a list of Commissioners of Beeds whose terms of office have expired or are about to expire during the mouth of March.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the County Cleek formish the Common Council with a list of Commissioners of Beeds whose terms of office have expired or are about to expire during the mouth of March.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That East Thirty-lither, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-secula streets be renumbered immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That East Thirty-lither, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-secula streets be renumbered immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Resolved, That the Comptroller he and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of Samuel M. Cohen, President of the Helman Resolution as follows:—

Resolved, That the Comptroller he and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Mendies of Ponations.

Which was refer

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution as follows:—
Resolved, That West street, from Watts street to Chanpers street, he paved with Beigian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aquadust Roard, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor he adopted.
Councilman Pukarar moved that said paper be referred to
the Committee on Rivers.
Which was lost.
And the same was laid over.
Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution as follows:—
Resolved, That the aldewalks on both sides of the Righth
avenues/from Fortieth to Fifty fourth street, be flagged full
width, where not stready done, under the direction of the
Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance
therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.

concurring with the Board of Aldermon in ad-lion as follows:—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is he ted and directed to draw his warrant in fax-orrough, Transurer of the Church of the Imma piton, for the sum of \$232 45, to enable him to sate against the said church property, and shar account of domations.

Councilman Kanon moved that said paper be laid table.
Which was carried.
Report of Committee on Ferries, in favor of adop lution as follows:—
Resolved, That permission be given to the prop the ferry established between the foot of Eighty-six New York, and the village of Astoria, Long Isla move the landing or terminus of said ferry from the New 101s, and 10 terminus of said ferry from Eighty-sixth street aforesaid to a point at or ne of Ninely-second street, New 10rs, provided the of Ninely-second street, New 10rs, provided the said pay the same annual rent as at present, as thus procured and occupied by them in purpermission hereby given shall constitute the in minus of the said ferry in the city of New York the present landing at the foot of Eighty-six that pending such removal, and until a boat sha to the new landing the proprietors of the said decent and proper arrangement to resume the ferry for the public, either to the present land of New York, or to some other point in the vicin of New York, or to some other point in the vicin the proper arrangement of the present land of New York, or to some other point in the vicin the proper arrangement of the said paper be table.

Connellman FLYSN moves
table.
Which was carried.
Which was carried.
Hesolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:
Resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:
Resoluted, That the Clerk of the Common Co
in hereby authorized and directed to the Legi
oblids and documents rannantized to produce
oblids and documents in rannantized to produce
oblids and for the County of the State of the County
of New York;" and also by striking therefore,
\$250 and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of
\$250 and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of
by adding thereto the words following:
"And, also, that he be directed to furnish
the charter as it will stand at the close of the
lature.")

Kunnan moved that and pape

"And, also, that he be directed to furnish the charter as it will stand at the close of the lature,")
Councilman KKENAN moved that said paper the Committee on Frinting and Advertising. Which was carried.
Resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows. Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he

acme earth the width of High street, from avenue commencement of the pier at the foot of High Harlem river.

Which was adopted by the following vote:— Afternative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Shoon Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Conteilo, Hagtman, E Koster, Watta, Keech, Green, Mackey, Thomas, Roberts, Pullman and Iniky—20.

Negative—Councilmen Kellogg and Hettrick—2.
Resolved, That vacant lots on 121st street, between all hird avenues, be enclosed by a board fence it, and that the following ordinance therefore be a Which was adopted by the following vote:— Affirmative—Councilmen Kenney, Costello, Hartmar, I. Koster, Watta, Keech, Green, Mackey, Tomas, Roberts, Pullman and Iminy—3.

Negative—Councilmen Kellogy and Hettrick—2. Report of Committee op, selgian Pavennent i adopting resolution as facilowar— Resolved, That Seventh street, from avenue opaved with Essignia pavenent, by ased under the disc Croton Aqueduck Department.

the Croton as Councilians Karras in Councilians Karras in Councilians Karras in Councilians in the Committee on Belgian Pares adopting resolution as follows:

To be pared with Belgian paressan of the property owners and the remains that the accompanying ordinance thereis Councilman Karras moved that said Councilman Karras moved that said Councilman Karras moved that said

Councilman Pglinan renewer port be recommuniced to the Com Which was lost. And the paper was laid over. Report of Committee on Natio ing resolution as follows:— tecolved, That the Comptroll-

tingencies.
Councilman KERNAN moved that said report be

Councilman KERNAN moved that said report be table.

Which was carried.

Subsequently.

Councilman BHINEMAN moved that such action tered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Report of Counciline on National Affairs, in faveing resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comprisite be and he is a thorized to threat his warrant in favor of Fractionary Single Subsequent New York Nationard for the sum of \$12, being in full for music by said regiment on the 4th of July, 1955.

Councilman KERNAN moved that each report be table.

Transier Ninety-dills regioners New York National States of States in full for musically said regionest on the sin of July, 1985.

Councilman Kernan moved that said report be table,
Which was carried.

Subsequently,
Councilman Kernan moved that said actions addred.
Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.
Report of Committee on National Affairs in fave ing resolution as follows:

Resolved That the Committee on National Affairs in fave ing resolution as follows:

Resolved That the Committee on National Affairs in fave ing resolution as follows:

Resolved That the Committee on National Affairs in fave ing resolution as follows:

Resolved That the Committee on National Affairs in fave ing the said they are hereby suthorized and directed, on belt of the committee on the side of the committee on the interest of the committee on the side of the committee on the interest of the committee on the side of the committee of the com

width, where not siready done, under the direction of the street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution as follows.

Resolved, That Drane street, from Hadson street to West street, be pared with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying or dinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution as follows.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution as follows.

Report of Hospital, in Elseventh Street, for the sum of \$2.00, as a donation in sid of the said hospital, and charge the amount to the account moved that said paper be referred to the Committee on Boards and Chartles.

Ouncellinan MacKaymored, as an amendment, that said responded to Mackay, Ifth Instant, at two close adjourned to Mackay, Ifth Instant, at two close and provided the Committee on Finance.